

## URGES RESERVE OF 300,000 MEN

Gen. O'Ryan Would Have  
Militia Made Part of  
First Army Line.

## CONGRESS HAS POWER TO ORGANIZE FORCE

Defence Organizations to Con-  
centrate Energies for Fall  
Drive on Washington.

Vigorously reiterating that the United States needs a larger army and navy, the trustees of the American Defence Society yesterday concurred with the statement printed in a morning newspaper that officers of the National Security League and other allied organizations are deferring agitation in favor of adequate national defense until November or December.

It will be noted that, following the letter sent by the society to Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War—and to which an answer has been received—Mr. Garrison has been brought out as the main foe to the defence project. A few Congressmen, such as Representatives Hay and Kitchin, and Senator Kern, have come out in support of Secretary Garrison's theories, but the attitude of the majority of Representatives and Senators indicates that when the question of appropriations comes before Congress enough money will be voted to carry out the ideas of those persons vitally interested in placing this country on a strong war basis.

**General O'Ryan's Views.**  
To again insist that the United States should prepare itself against invasion, the American Defence Society yesterday called attention to an article written for "The North American Review" by Major-General John F. O'Ryan, of the New York National Guard.

After stating that only Great Britain and the United States depend "for the conduct of war upon mercenary armies supplemented by volunteer forces," General O'Ryan, while not denying the benefits to be derived from universal military service, opposes the plan on the ground that necessity for this system does not exist in this country.

He continues:  
"Having in mind the military power of possible enemies, their point of view, our conduct, and what we deem to be our destiny, and considering also the vastness of our continental territory and the extent and dispersion of our foreign possessions, prudence dictates that we should adopt such military measures as will provide 500,000 trained men, organized into divisions and field armies for prompt use in war, and enable the early organization, equipment and training of a second line of at least a million men."

"To expand the regular army from its present strength of approximately 100,000 men to a force approximating 500,000 men would be impracticable; first, because under the voluntary system of enlistments the maximum force which could be obtained would be approximately 150,000 men, as shown by the records of applications for enlistments and rejections; and secondly, because the cost would be out of reason."

"The best military thought in this country is agreed that our first line troops should be made up in part of the regular army and in part of some other force, regularly trained and substantially prepared for war."

**Big Force on Paper.**  
"And so, pending legislation to provide in time of peace this force of first-line troops, which will imperatively be needed immediately upon the outbreak of our next war, the War Department has on paper provided for a first line of sixteen divisions, four of which are to be furnished by the regular army and twelve by the organized militia of the country. As a division aggregates 22,000 men of all arms, these sixteen divisions would furnish a force of 352,000 men, which, with the auxiliary divisions and other auxiliary troops, would total approximately 400,000 men."

"This force, however, exists largely on paper. The four divisions to be supplied by the army do not exist. But two of the army divisions could be promptly organized. Of the militia divisions, but one exists complete in all its tactical subdivisions; namely, the VI (New York). The VII (Pennsylvania) division is approximately complete, but lacking some field artillery and engineer troops. The remaining divisions each include a group of states, and there is lack of single command, co-ordination and properly balanced composition."

**Militia as Nucleus.**  
"Underlying the superficial shortcomings of the militia divisions, there exist organic defects which should be rectified before the forces known as the 'organized militia' can be reliably depended upon as part of the first line."

"As it is conceded," General O'Ryan proceeds, "that the first line troops should be Federal troops in time of peace as well as in time of war, and as the claims of the national guard, based upon the conditions I have mentioned, should be recognized, it seems to be a proper policy for Congress, in formulating new legislation, to provide for a new force not to exceed 300,000 men in time of peace, and to do this, not under the militia provision of the Federal Constitution, but under the provision which gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies."

"If such legislation would make provision for the taking over by divisions and lesser units of all the officers and enlisted men of the national guard of the several states, upon their application, a substantial nucleus of the proposed force would be promptly provided."

"No prospect of success has ever in the past accompanied such a proposal. Public opinion is now ready, however. Certainly a new era of efficiency would rapidly develop if this plan were adopted, and this would constitute the strongest argument with state authorities in conforming to the plan, for it would not only make available for state use the troops stationed within the state, but would in most cases ultimately provide troops more highly disciplined and better trained."

**Store closed this Saturday and Monday (Labor Day).  
Business hours thereafter, 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.**

**Franklin Simon & Co.**  
Fifth Avenue

**Men's Clothing Shop**  
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

**First Showing Friday**  
**Men's Suits and Overcoats**  
For Fall and Winter

**Men's Fall Suits**  
Custom Tailored, Ready to Wear Suits  
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest.

The approved custom tailor, two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with stripes, Glen Urquhart Plaids, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweeds or Navy Blue Serge, from the best English mills.

**24.50 35.00 40.00**

**Young Men's Suits**  
Two, three or four button models of Overplaids, Glen Urquhart Plaids, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Serge.

**18.50**  
Just Received—via S. S. Orduna

**"Carmoor" Fall Overcoats**  
London Made—For Immediate Wear

Newest London Slip On Box and Raglan models, made by the makers of the highest grade English Overcoats. Of English Invisible Overplaid, Covert Cloth, English Tweed, Irish Homespun and high grade Invisible Overplaid fabrics.

**22.50 and 28.00**  
WILL CLOSE OUT FRIDAY  
197 White Stripe English Serge  
or White Flannel Trousers  
Hand Tailored—27 to 42 waist.  
**2.50**  
Heretofore \$5.00

## STERLING RATES DECLINE TO 4.50

Confidence Develops on  
Discussion of Britain's  
Remedial Plans.

## FRENCH AND ITALIAN QUOTATIONS STEADY

Interference with America's Foreign  
Trade Predicted Unless  
Situation Is Kept in Hand.

The prediction of foreign exchange experts that rates would go still lower were borne out yesterday by a decline to 4.50 for sight drafts on London, a drop of more than 5 cents in the pound from Tuesday's last quoted price. There was every indication at the opening of a thoroughly demoralized market, but later short covering and selling of American securities held abroad caused a recovery to 4.55 at the close, with cables quoted a cent higher.

There was less talk yesterday that rates would fall so low as to result in any curtailment of American exports. Discussion centered on Great Britain's remedial plans, none of which, New York bank men say, is yet known here. It was assumed, however, that the contemplated credit loan to be established would be of such proportions that it would be a national rather than a New York affair, in respect to participation.

Bankers from all the reserve centers of the country, it was thought, would be invited to share in establishing the loan. The collateral, it was said, would probably consist not only of approved American securities, but of high grade Canadian and South American bonds as well. In addition to this collateral bankers here plan to have the British borrowers cover their loan with an issue of notes of additional margin.

**Optimism After 3 P. M.**  
For reasons not seen on the surface, the market recovered somewhat last night over the situation that was forecasted by the excited action of the market during the day. A persistent report prevailed that relief was in sight. It was said that the delegates of British financial officials and bankers sent here to meet England's battered credits were almost within sight of land. The blue pencil of the censor has crossed out all news of this departure from the other side, however.

While sterling suffered most yesterday other foreign money showed little fluctuation in value. France was quoted at 80.01, a decline of only half a cent; lire were off two cents at 6.53, while reichsmarks were stronger at 80.01.

The rally in the afternoon session sent prices upward almost as fast as they had tumbled. From the extreme depression of 4.50 sterling made its way by well marked leaps to 4.55, and finally closed at half a cent under this figure. France dropped at a single stroke from 6.03 to 6.09, reaching their lowest value. Lires hovered around 6.53, approximately 26 per cent below their normal value.

Reichsmarks dropped at 80.01, a single stroke from 80.01 to 80.01, reaching their lowest value. Lires hovered around 6.53, approximately 26 per cent below their normal value.

The widely divergent quotations at the opening and at the close were ascribed by one banker largely to speculation. This view, however, was not generally accepted, and there were indications that there had been large dealings in small amounts after sterling had strengthened to 4.52.

**Unusual Efforts Needed.**

The National City Bank in its August circular devotes much space to the exchange problem, and says that it will have to be met with unusual efforts if the situation is to be kept in hand. The prediction is made that if it is not kept under control there is likely to be a serious interference with our foreign trade.

"There is no doubt," says the letter, "that rates have been maintained at a level which has been common expectation that arrangements would be affected for stabilizing exchange on something approximating the normal basis. The situation, however, has been steadily becoming more critical, and some comprehensive plan for dealing with it is required. The season is now at hand when agricultural products should go out in large quantities, and the aggregate movement of exports therefrom is not kept under control there will be a serious interference with our foreign trade."

"It is true that there are some things which the Allies must have from us, but there are other things that they would like to have but can get along without, if they must curtail something where we have the largest stock of wheat. We have the largest stock of wheat in the world, and we are now exporting 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels for export, but foreign buyers are holding back. They expect that the Dardanelles will be opened before winter, and wheat can be shipped to Russia, Canada, Australia, India and Argentina by credit arrangements that will not involve such a discount upon the present price as at this season we are preparing for exporting a large portion of the cotton crop are usually under. It is true that there is not alone the low price of sterling to contend with, but the great uncertainty as to its price in the future, which affects trading in commodity futures."

"At the session of Parliament, which will open next month, a bill will be presented by the government revising the customs duties, not alone with the purpose of increasing the revenues, but of reducing the purchases of British goods abroad and perhaps of diminishing the duties to the colonies. While it is not probable that duties will be imposed upon raw materials which the colonies do not produce, the new law is likely to increase the disadvantage of world trade, with both direct and indirect effects upon this country."

"Evidently the United States is interested, along with all countries desiring to buy here, in affording a market for the goods which are being produced in this country. It is, however, no simple or easy task. A credit of the dimensions required can be provided only by the organized effort, participated in by the United States and supported by all sections of the country. The exports to be paid for are from all parts of the country, and no one city or section can assume the responsibility of paying for them."

**Rate in London Drops to 4.48, New Low**

London, Sept. 1.—Sterling dropped to 4.48 in the foreign exchange markets here today. The sensational and record making drop would have created something akin to alarm in the city but for the knowledge that the arrangement of the matter in hand and the belief that the trouble will be over very shortly.

E. F. Davies, chairman of the committee of foreign bankers on exchange problems, discussing the situation today, said:

"Exchange is likely to go much lower

unless the bank talked of credit is quickly arranged, although one must not lose sight of the fact that large quantities of securities will be marketed if exchange remains at the present low level."

## WAR FAILS TO MAR LONDON FIRST NIGHT

Society Fills St. James to See  
Piero Comedy.

London, Sept. 1.—The war shadow did not mar the opening of the autumn theatrical season at St. James Theatre to-night. The theatre was filled to its capacity, an audience composed of society folk, who witnessed the production of Arthur Pinero's comedy, "The Big Drum." The comedy, headed by Sir George Alexander and Irene Vanbrugh, handled the piece admirably and drew continuous hearty applause.

London first-nighters were out in force, and the quality of the audience accompanying initial performances were in evidence. Critics presented the opinion that Pinero's new play will prove an unqualified success.

## ALLIES CAPTURE TURK FORTRESS

Report Advances on Two  
Fronts on Gallipoli  
Peninsula.

London, Sept. 2.—Further gains for the Allied forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula are chronicled in an official report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander in chief of the British forces operating against the Turks. The report says:

Further fighting on the 27th and 28th on the northern section of the line has resulted in the capture of the important point commanding the Buvuk Anafarta Valley to the east and north and an appreciable gain of the ground occupied by the Australians and New Zealand army corps.

The fighting was almost entirely hand to hand and of a severe character. Very heavy losses were inflicted on the Turks, and three of their machine guns, three trench mortars, three hundred rifles, five hundred bombs and a large quantity of small arms ammunition were captured by us.

## 20,000 British Killed In Landing at Suvlo

Turkish Headquarters on the Gallipoli Peninsula, Aug. 22 (via Berlin and wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Sept. 1).—It has been impossible to ascertain the exact number of British killed in the Anafarta region in the fighting following the landing on August 6 and 7. The losses in dead on the whole Gallipoli front which the Allies sustained in the fighting were 20,000, but the British losses were 20,000. One battalion was annihilated. Most of the bodies are still unburied.

The Associated Press correspondent said a score of British prisoners, which they had been subjected, they complained of the quality and the quantity of the food. They said that they had only meat, preserves and biscuits left. The water supply was poor and insufficient. The sanitary service was overtaxed by the great number of wounded, and many sick soldiers are unattended. Some were abandoned and fell into the hands of the Turks.

The foregoing is part of a dispatch written on August 22 by the Associated Press correspondent with the Turkish army at the Dardanelles. Owing to the uncertainty of transmission and the action of various censors, the correspondent routed one copy by way of London and a duplicate by way of Berlin. The dispatch via London was received on August 26. It was identical in phrasing with the dispatch received to-day via Berlin, except that the London cablegram did not contain the foregoing passages, evidently stricken out by a British censor.

## Hints Japan May Assist In Dardanelles Campaign

Paris, Sept. 1.—An intimation that Japan may co-operate in the campaign to force the Dardanelles is contained in an interview with Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, in "Le Petit Parisien."

"I cannot say much about that," the baron is quoted, in reply to a question regarding the Dardanelles, "for we must not allow our enemies to profit by information about the movements of troops."

"We have not ceased to collaborate with our allies to the extent assigned to us. The world will be astonished when it knows what we have done, what we are doing and what we are willing to do. The Russians are doing us up, and the rest assured, it is the greatest desire of Japan to assist every day in the sacred cause of civilization."

## PHYSICIAN SLAIN IN ROBBERY PLOT

Chauffeur, Police Say, Clears  
Mystery in Auto Shooting.

Providence, Sept. 1.—The mysterious automobile shooting, which baffled the police of this city for twenty-four hours, was cleared to-night, the police say, by George W. Heals, the negro chauffeur of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr. Heals, it is asserted, told the police that he was a part of a plot that had been hatched by Dr. Mohr and his companion, Miss Emily A. Burger. He told the police, it is alleged, that he had no idea that the shots, which resulted in the death of Dr. Mohr and the serious wounding of Miss Burger, were to be fired. Heals, the police say, told them that a man living in Roxbury, Mass., formerly employed by Dr. Mohr, killed the physician.

Heals, it is said, said that he and the doctor, according to the story, the confederate was to leave Providence in a motorcar early in the evening and while on the roadside in the underbrush until Heals, who would be taking Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger to New York, came along. Before he reached the car, he was to flash his headlights as a signal and then stop the car and apparently look for engine trouble while the other man stepped from the car and held up Dr. Mohr and his companion.

Heals, it is said, stated that everything went as they had planned until he heard the shots. Then an approach was heard, and Heals fled on his motorcycle before the robbery could be committed.

Victor Brown, who is said to be the man implicated by Heals in the killing of Dr. Mohr, was arrested to-night by the local police. He was taken to Barrington and will be arraigned with Heals in the morning.

## BRITISH REPLY TO BLAMES KAISER

Russia Had Not Mobilized  
When Conference Offer  
Was Rejected.

## PLEDGE TO BELGIUM MATTER OF RECORD

Germany Has Suppressed Real  
Facts in Case, Foreign  
Office Charges.

London, Sept. 1.—In reply to recent German statements on the origin of the war, the British Foreign Office has issued the following:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In paper No. 43 of our White Book, Sir E. Goschen (British Ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German Secretary of State, refusing a conference."

"The Secretary of State said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practical. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As, when he refused a conference, he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing."

"As a matter of fact the proposal for a conference was made on July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany on July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an undertaking that within twelve hours the Russian forces should be demobilized."

"Second—Doubt is thrown in Germany on the assurance we gave Belgium in 1913 that we should not land troops in that country except in the case of violation of its territory by another power. Assurance was not only given to the Belgian Minister, but Sir E. Villiers gave Sir E. Grey's record of it to the Belgian government at the time. This assurance appeared in the collected diplomatic documents. Why is it doubted? It is because the Germans have not allowed the reproduction of the document which is so damning to their case."

"Third—The final interview between Sir E. Grey and Prince Lichnowsky (German Ambassador at London) on August 1, 1914, was held at a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir E. Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the 'North German Gazette' with regard to the despatch in the war, nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If need be, a fuller statement will be made in Parliament on the subject."

"Fourth—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. Yet it is worthy of note that it was Germany who declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian Ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German Ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, and Austria on August 6, 1914."

## BRITISH DENY GERMAN WOMEN ARE HARASSED

Brand as False Stories of Per-  
secution in London.

London, Sept. 1.—The Home Secretary this evening issued a denial of statements published in the United States that German women and children in London are being exposed to the fury of mobs, which are encouraged by the police, that whenever they venture out of doors they are compelled to beg for food and are compelled to submit on what they can beg.

The Home Secretary says that all German women desiring to return to their own country are being helped by the police. He says that the same police protection as British subjects and similar relief from the guardians of the poor and the hospitals if they require it.

## WILSON TO URGE DEFENCE FUND

Continued from page 1

and with officials of the Navy Department to-day on his return from the coast.

**Would Urge Wilson Plan.**  
After his talk with the President, Senator Tillman said he would stand for an army and navy, and that what President Wilson recommended to Congress he would advocate. "Not because he is President and knows what is best for the country, but by reason of the information he has from all directions."

When on the Pacific Coast, Senator Tillman went all through a submarine, crawling through the passage ways up and down the steep ladders with an agility that would have surprised many of his colleagues in the upper house of the conference of the President with Senator Tillman is believed to be the first of a number he will hold with the chairman of the important committees of the House and Senate on national defense, and on cutting other appropriations that there may be ample revenue for national defense.

Secretary Garrison, in a letter to the American Defence Society, Inc., told Fifth Avenue, New York City, to-day, resented his good faith and sincerity being "impugned by innuendo and inference," in a letter given out by the society before it reached his desk. He declared if any one doubted his position as to the imperative necessity of a "suitable and adequate military policy" it would be dispelled by reading the letter.

**Secretary Garrison's Letter.**  
His letter follows:  
"Gentlemen: Your letter dated August 28th reached my office yesterday. It was published in the newspapers of August 29th, and quite obviously was prepared and published to cause me embarrassment."

"I am asked in it, either directly or indirectly, to pass judgment upon the capacity or the good faith of many officials and other people, some of whom are named and others of whom are left unidentified."

"My own good faith and sincerity are impugned by innuendo and inference. If any one in this country is in any real doubt about my position with respect to the imperative necessity of a suitable and adequate military policy, that doubt has arisen from a failure to read the many representations of my views, which have appeared in public prints, and that doubt will be instantly dispelled when they have read them."

## New York City Mortgages 5% Principal and the prompt payment of Interest GUARANTEED

You may invest \$100 and upwards.  
Write for Booklet  
"The Ideal Investment."  
New York Mortgage & Security Co.  
Capital and Surplus, \$2,500,000  
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.  
New York Brooklyn

## FEAR EXPLOSION MEANS WAR PLOT

Four Hurt in Big Hastings  
Plant Where Machinists  
Will Demand 8 Hours.

In an explosion of molten metal that injured four workmen in the National Conduit Company's plant in Hastings, yesterday, and the beginning of labor unrest that threatens a machinists' strike, the employers believe they see a double plot to curtail the output of war munitions.

The explosion of a metal pot rocked the village yesterday. A quarter ton of flaming liquid flew over the men. Patrick Martin was burned, and took to Dobbs Ferry Hospital. The others burned went to their homes.

Several Germans and a large number of Austrians are employed in the plant, which is making cartridges and shells for the Allies. Recently two Germans employed there, worried over the war, killed themselves.

Many of the 2,500 employees thought a bomb had exploded in the melting department, but this the company denied. A meeting of the machinists' union has been called in Yonkers to-morrow night. The men are to ask a minimum wage of \$40 an hour and an eight-hour day. There is talk of a strike to get concessions. J. J. Kepler, who has been leading strikers in munition plants in Bridgeport, Conn., is expected at the meeting.

The strike of the potters, except for the strike of the die sinkers and machinists in the Crane Valve Company, the labor situation was quiet. The return of 1,500 employees of the Bryant Electric Company to-day was definitely arranged, the men getting the eight hour day, time and a half for overtime, double pay on Sundays, and recognition of the union.

At Bristol, Conn., where 300 employees of the New Departure Manufacturing Company are on strike in sympathy with James McNamee, a discharged machinist, it was said prospects for a settlement to-day were bright.

Building operations at Torrington were tied up yesterday by the strike of 50 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. They demand a minimum wage of \$3.50 a day.

A strike in Newark, N. J., was declared yesterday by 2,400 union carpenters, who demanded an increase of 50 cents a day. Many employees granted the demand, and at noon 550 strikers had returned to work. Carpenters at Arlington, Belleville, Harrison and Kearny are included in the strike.

## KAISER AT FRONT PLAYS DEMOCRAT

Greets Soldiers Like Comrades  
and Stops to Take Supper  
with Them.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Budapest (Dispatch to "The London Morning Post"), Sept. 1.—An officer just returned from the eastern front, who had occasion to see the German Emperor more than once among the soldiers, gives an interesting description of the theatrical ways and manners the Emperor adopts when visiting men on the field.

The Kaiser always wears a gray colored overcoat. His first duty is to visit the base hospitals. Wherever his automobile stops the men are ordered to get up and salute him with the words: "Good morning, men" or "Good day, men," and the troops answer: "Good day, Your Majesty." He then stops to talk to the men who have some decorations and they have to relate the circumstances under which they were gained.

In Galicia once the men were having supper when the Emperor's car drove up. They jumped on their feet but he told them to stay. "Don't trouble on my account, just go on with your supper. I am very hungry and only want some food," he said. He then handed him his dish and spoon and the Emperor sat on the step of his car and seemed to enjoy what he ate. A private asked:

"Does your majesty like it?"  
"I like anything my soldiers like," he answered.

In Russian Poland not long ago the Kaiser arrived after a great battle. One of the officers gave him a bouquet. The Emperor walked a few yards away to a small, improvised cemetery where the dead had been buried that morning and, taking his helmet off, placed one flower on each grave, while the men stood around with caps off and heads bent.

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## Saks & Company

Store opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)  
Everyone who travels and particularly the young men and women who are about to return to school or college will find that the Neverbreak (Patented) Wardrobe Trunk No. 100 \$15.00 is the most serviceable and practical Trunk obtainable

It is a small, compact, long-service trunk, that will outwear the bulky, clumsy kind heretofore used. But don't for a moment think that it won't hold all you need for a week-end trip or an extensive tour—it will! And besides it has these vital features:

(1)—You can't pack it with clothing or accessories to exceed the free baggage limit.

(2)—You don't have to fill it with unnecessary clothes, merely to have it packed tightly.

(3)—It can be conveniently carried on any cab or taxi.

(4)—The Self-locking, Removable Garment Rack holds the clothing crisp, and unwrinkled and swings every piece right out before you. It can be lifted "bodily" (clothes and all) from the trunk and hung away in one piece without disturbing a single garment.

(5)—Holds